WANTS TO TAX SUGAR

Cleveland and Carlisle Favor a Duty on the Raw Article.

Either Whisky or Sugar Must Contribute \$30,000,000 to the Revenues if the Wilson Bill Passes.

CONGRESS CONVENES TO-DAY

President's Message to Be Read at Noon if No Hitch Occurs.

Measures Before the Senate and House -The Tariff Bill Likely to Be Presented This Week.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-Hoosier topers, as well as Hoosier distillers and saloon men, will continue to crook elbows and hand out "the stuff" for some weeks yet without knowing whether there will be an increase of the tax upon "red eye." The majority membership of the ways and means committee have not decided, as was reported here to-night, against any increase of the whisky tax. They have simply decided not to pass upon the question at this time. Secretary Carlisle wanted a definite answer upon the question late yesterday afternoon so that he might promulgate his annual report, which he was holding back for a decision from the committee, and he was informed that the committee would permit the tariff bill to come before the House, and probably pass that body, without any internal revenue feature; that after action was had upon the tariff bill as it stands the committee would be better able to pass intelligently upon the whisky tax. The Indiana distillery representatives who were here have gone

The programme now is to report the income tax proposition as a separate measure, making private incomes, as well as legacies and corporations, pay a tax, and then, if the House does not put a duty on raw sugar, to report an increase of the whisky tax. It is now simply a question whether sugar or whisky shall contribute about \$30,000,000 a year more revenue than the bill as it stands and the income tax will provide. That much more is a necessity. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are determined that a cent a pound on raw sugar shall be levied for revenue purposes; but a decided majority of the committee is opposed to any sugar duty. If a duty is placed on raw sugar the proposition to extinguish the sugar bounty gradually will be abandoned and all of it abolished at one swoop. It is not likely that the increase of the whisky tax will be determined on by the ways and means committee under two or three weeks. Whether a duty is levied on raw sugar depends upon the ability of the President and Secretary Carlisle to coerce the committee. The tariff bill will probably come before the House for action a week from to-morrow, and debate upon it will likely be limited to about two weeks.

GONGRESS TO-DAY.

Forecast of Measures That Will Be

Considered by Both Houses. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The extra session disposed of all the preliminaries generally necessary at the opening of long sessions, consequently there will be none of the usual reasons why Congress may not begin business promptly after convening to-morrow. The committees of both the Senate and House, having been appointed at the beginning of the extra session, reported many bills which are now on the calendars of the two houses and in position to be considered when it shall be the pleasure of the members to take them up.

There are between fifty and sixty bills and resolutions on the Senate calendar, so it can begin legislating immediately after the receipt of the President's message, if such course should be deemed desirable. A large majority of these bills are of minor importance and relate to private pensions and other claims against the government for small amounts. These will be disposed of with dispatch in a majority of instances when taken up. Many of the resolutions refer to subjects which were incidental to the silver repeal bill, and, with that measure out of the way, they will in all probability be dropped. There are, however, a few bills of general importance, such as Senator Hill's federal elections bill, the bill reported by Senator Voorhees to increase the circulating notes of national banks, Senator Morgan's concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to consider financial questions; Senator Stewart's two resolutions, the first for a committee to inquire if any Senators are stockholders in national banks and the second relating to the independence of the co-ordinate departments of the government; Senator Peffer's resolution concerning interstate commerce and Senator Palmer's regarding* pensions to nonresi-

It is impossible to say what, if any, of these measures will be taken up during the first week of the session. It is considered probable that none of them will receive as much attention as the Hawalian question, which is not now before the Senate in any shape, but which is almost sure to be brought before it in some way before the close of the week. It is probable that a number of resolutions of inquiry will be introduced asking for all the papers in the case including the instructions to Minister Willis, and there will undoubtedly be a full discussion of the entire subject, if not during the present week later in the session. It is also likely that there will be some executive business during the week, as there will be several recess appoint ments to office to be confirmed. There will probably be very little if any business attempted to-morrow beyond the receipt of the President's message, and it is prob able, judging from precedents, and because of the fact that several Senators will be absent, that the Senate will adjourn on Thursday until Monday of next week. INTEREST CENTERS IN THE HOUSE.

Interest in the session will center at the the House wing of the Capitol, where the new tariff bill is on the way. An enormous pressure for legislation of all knids. public and private, beneficial and otherwise, will exist from the first, but as soon as the decks can be cleared the tariff bill will have the right of way. The extraordinary session showed the purpose not only of eliminating the silver question, but

advancing the tariff problem four months on the road of solution. The Wilson bill will be introduced in the house the latter part of the week, probably Thursday. On that day, the ten days allowed by the rule under which the tariff bill was filed during the recess, will expire. The McKinley bill was not reported to the House until April 16. If the Republicans atempt to prevent the reporting of the bill this week, on the ground that the ten days allowed them should not be deemed to have begun until the Democrats of the committee furnish the estimates of the revenue to be derived from the bill, these estimates as yet not having been completed, they claim and probably will be set up in opposition that the order under which the Republicans were allowed the few days in which to make their report, was a recess order and its terms not having been complied with, the order fails at the opening of the regular session and the status quo is restored. The estimates of the revenue to be de-rised from the tariff bill are completed and will be submitted to-morrow. They

show that the deficit in the revenues on the basis of a governmental expenditure of \$550,000,000 a year will be raised to \$65,000,000, which must be raised from increased internal revenue taxes or an income tax. It is not probable that the tax on whisky will be increased more than 10 cents a gallon, which will increase the revenue from this source \$10,000,000. Although it was at one time last week practically decided in an informal way to impose a tax on the incomes of corporations and legacies, there has been a change of sentiment, and it is almost cer-tain that a straight tax on individual incomes over \$5,000 will be recommended. Even if the Wilson bill is reported this week, it is not expected that the debate can begin until next week. The proceedings in the House this week cannot be accurately forecast. It is expected that the death of Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, the "father of the House," will be announced immediately after the con-vening of Congress and that an adjournment of both houses will follow out of respect to his memory. It may be, however, that the announcement will be withheld until after the reception and reading of the President's message. If not, the message will be read on Tuesday. The Torrey bankruptcy bill has the right of way as soon as the preliminaries are over. By the terms of the order adopted Oct. 19, this measure must be considered after the morning hour each legislative day until disposed of. General debate on this measure lasted two weeks and Representative Oates will ask that the debate be continued under the fiveminute rule. The bill was fought with vigor and persistence during the extra session, and there is no reason to doubt that the fight will continue. The general be-lief is that it will hold the right of way until the tariff bill or something else of more importance appears to antagonize it. It may be that the Hawaiian affair will cut some figure in the proceedings during the week. A resolution calling for the papers in the case is almost sure to be in-

troduced and it might come up in still another way if the news from Hawaii, which is expected via Auckland on the 7th, should be of a sensational nature. In addition to the tariff many other matters will crowd forward at the earliest possible moment for consideration. Chairman Springer, of the banking and currency committee, has under consideration a bill to repeal the ten-per-cent. tax on State banks and revise the national banking system. Mr. Blair, with a majority of the coinage committee at his back, may bring forward a free-coinage bill, not with the hope that it will become a law but with the intention of placing Congressmen on record. All sensible men in the silver ranks recognize the fact that a free-coinage measure cannot become a law as long as Mr. Cleveland is in the White House, unless they can command a two-thirds majority in each house, and this is admitted to be out of the question. The bill making more stringent the naturalization laws, which was discussed three days during the extra session, is also pending, and is considered among the measures that will surely pass both houses. Although the extra session succeeded in getting the Chinese question out of the way for six months, at least, by extending the period of registration for that length of time, it, too, promises to bob up again. It is broadly hinted that the Chinese do not intend to register now any more than before the extension of the

Bermuda Onion Raisers Alarmed. BERMUDA, Nov. 29.-The tariff question is greatly agitating the farmers all over the Bermudas, and many, in the belief that the mission of the delegates sent by the colonial government to secure a reduction on onions and potatoes would result favorably, planted large fields of both vegetables. The delegates have long returned, and as yet they cannot see any light on the subject. In fact, they are worse off than before. The farmer is in debt and relies on this product to help him out; instead, he is further in debt than before. He claims that this is caused by the high tariff. One of the largest onion growers on the islands says that he carefully read the matter as laid before Congress by the colonial delegates, and that the most important fact to be presented was omitted, viz .: That if the tariff was not reduced it would eventually stop the exportation of onions and potatoes entirely. Indeed, already many farmers are considering seriously the idea of going extensively into raising garden truck next year, having ready for the New York market in October lettuce, radishes, green peas, beans, asparagus, beets, etc. There is no doubt that they will reap a greater benefit than by exporting onion and potatoes. The garden truck raised here excels any American product at this season.

WORKED THE MARKETS. How Trust Stocks Were Influenced by Tariff Rumors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The past few days have been wild ones on the stock market of certain Eastern cities. Few persons appreciate how largely small things affect the markets. Several of the principal New York brokers have had special men here during the past fortnight to anticipate features of the tariff bill. When action was anticipated from this end of the line there would be counter bulletins announced on the boards of trade to influence the markets in the opposite direction. For instance, a few days before the announcement that the ways and means committee would cut the half-cent duty on refined sugar in two there was a report circulated in New York that the committee had determined to do nothing with refined sugar and leave the figure at the present rate. There had been expected the cut of duty, and the market for Sugar Trust shares was depressed. The "anticipation" had the effect of bulling the market. Sugar Trust went up three or four points. When it had given the holders a good chance to dispose of their stock the true information went upon the bulletins and down went the stock.

There have been many wild-eyed reports in circulation the past week about the action which was to be had upon whisky tax. Secretary Carlisle has been quoted as favoring an increase and then as opposing it Three or four times the market has fluctuated upon statements that the Secretary of the Treasury favored or opposed an increase of tax. An increase of tax means of course an appreciation of trust stock. The ways and means committee grew weary of the way in which the markets were being manipulated on sugar and gave out its action on Sunday. It is likely to head off the speculators in the same way when definite action is had on the whisky tax.

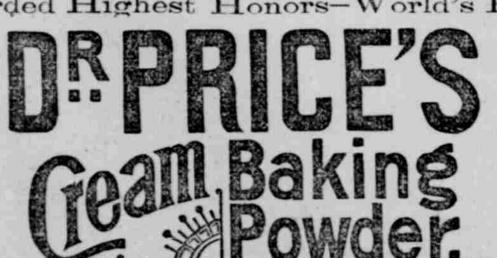
General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- J. A. Weirs, of

Celina, O., is at Willard's. General Macauley has become a regular contributor to the Washington Post. Just now he is writing bright short stories about public men under the headline "Chestnut Grove." General Lew Wallace and the Rev. Myron Reed are among his actors to-

Prof. Tchnie, of Indiana, was among those who attended the reception tendered the Misses Tehnie and Newton, last night, at the home of James Newton, this city. John Hancock, of Urbana, O., is at the Will Smith, formerly of Indianapolis, son

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. - No Ammonia; No Aium. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard of W. H. Smith, has become a reporter for the Baltimore Sun in this city.

TWENTY INCHES OF SNOW. Heavy Fall of the Beautiful During

Twenty-Four Hours in New York. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3 .- Over a foot of snow has fallen in this city and vicinity in the past twenty-four hours. The storm

has been central over the lower lake region, and the Erie and Ontario districts have borne the brunt of it. Telegraphic reports to-night from neighboring villages and cities show from ten to twenty inches of snow has fallen all over western New

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 3.-Snow has been falling here since an early hour this morning. At 6 o'clock to-night the ground was covered by fully a foot of the beautiful. Similar reports come from all points in this section of the State. BOSTON, Dec. 3 .- A snow storm of un-

usual nastiness set in here this morning and continued till after noon. Fully eight inches fell. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3.—Seven inches of snow fell here to-day.

Damages World's Fair Exhibits. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.-The heavy snow of the last two days has made much trouble at the World's Fair grounds. This morning the snow in the main aisle of the Manufactures Building was an inch deep. It sifted through the chinks in the roof and covered the exhibits. Tarpaulins were spread over the Austrian, French and German section. The roof of the Japanese pagoda held up banks of snow. At 2:30 o'clock this morning a section of the skylight, in the central part of the west half of the building crashed in. The snow was four inches deep in the British section. The French, Mexican, Italian and Spanish sections in the southwest corner of the building, were caught under the drift. Some of the glass fell on a large show case in the British section, which contained an exhibit of medical and surgical instruments. Many of the instruments were badly damaged. In the German section of the educational exhibit a large

MEN ROBBED DOZEN

number of pen and ink sketches were de-

stroyed.

Bold Play by Three Men at the Luzerne, Ia., C. & N. Station.

Ticket Agent, Night Operator and Citizens Held Up and Then Locked in the Freight House.

BELLE PLAIN, Ia., Dec. 3-A bold robbery was committed last night by three men at Luzerne, three miles from here. They went into the Chicago & Northwestern station, and presenting revolvers at the head of agent Thompson compelled him to give up what money he had. They then locked bim in the freight house, telling him that he would be killed if he made a noise. When the night operator appeared he met the same fate. Whenever a citizen or passenger presented himself he was promptly robbed and locked up until there were over a dozen men imprisoned. When train No. 8, east-bound, stopped at this place the operator informed conductor Ward that something was wrong at Luzerne, as he could not get the station by telegraph. Ward and a companion at one started out to ascertain the cause e trousie. As ne approached the depot toree men left it and disappeared in the darkness. Ward, after hunting through the building for some time, found and liberated the imprisoned men. His first hought on hearing their story was that it was an attempt to rob his train, and with a companion he at once hurried back to Belle Plain, rushing into the smoker he called, "Everybody with a gun turn out. Robbers are going to attack the train." Fifteen men responded at once, and others from the other portions of the train joined

unlucky enough to stroll into the station. SUED FOR \$400,000.

tnem. No robbers appeared, however, and

after waiting for some time the train pro-

ceeded on its way. The robbers secured

about \$500 from the various men who were

Enormous Libel Damages Claimed Against the Pall Mall Gazette.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 3.-The Mobile & Dauphin Island railroad, an lorganization incorporated under the laws of the State of Alabama, has sued the Pall Mall Gazette, of London, for the enormous sum of \$400,000. The suit is the outgrowth of statements contained in the Gazette reflecting on the stability and honesty of the parties interested in building the road. The company has in view stupendous project-the building of additional pierheads, docks, etc., involving the outlay of seven million. Many English capitalists are interested and the publicatons in the Gazette, it is alleged, have hindered the sale of bonds, thus scaring off foreign capital invested.

YALE'S CAPTAIN ILL.

Sudden Relapse from Exposure After His Injuries Thanksgiving Day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.-As a result of his indiscretion in attending the freshmen football game yesterday, and this morning in the cold air, Capt. Frank Hinkey, of the Yale football team, has been taken severely ill. He was rapidly recovering from the effects of his injuries in the Princeton game, but has suffered a relapse and is now under the care of a physician. The illness is but slight, however, and no serious results are feared.

Obituary. MILTON, Pa., Dec. 3 .- Col. J. D. Potts, one of the most prominent railroad men in the United States, died here at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the age of sixty-four, after an illness of two weeks.

Colonel Potts was known most widely through his connection with vast transportation enterprises of Pennsylvania and neighboring States, but was also intimately associated with manufacturing interests. DENVER, Dec. 3.-Sumner Johnson, city editor of the Republican for several years, and for the past two years a reporter on the News, died to-day of typhoid fever. He was thirty-eight years old and leaves a widow. He was formerly connected with the Omaha Bee and Cheyenne Sun. He came from Binghampton, N. Y.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 4.—Hon. John Boy'l, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, died shortly after midnight of apoplexy. He was only appointed Governor a short time ago.

Alger Seeking Aid for Miners. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.-Gen. Russel A. Alger, of Detroit, has been in Cleveland several days in consultation, it is said, with some of the heaviest stockholders in the Michigan iron mines. He is trying to induce them to resume operations, so that the starving miners may find employment. General Alger says that if they can be given work only a part of the time the State of Michigan will appropriate money to help them through the winter. He has met with little encouragement here, however, the mine owners seeing no immediate

prospect of a market for their ore.

Women Play Football. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 .- Several thou-San Franciscoans gathered in the Central Park this afternoon to witness an innovation on the football field. The game was played by two elevens composed of and young, attired in abreviated skirts and knee trousers. The game was under association rules and resuited in a score of 2 to 0. The winning team is known as "Colleen Bawns" and the vanquished as the "Bonnie Lassies." Though the play was rough at times, no one was painfully injured.

Conkling's Statue Unveiled. NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- This afternoon, without the slightest ceremony, with no assembly of people, no word of eulogy, no note of music, the bronze statue of Roscoe Conkling was unveiled in Madison Square, The statue was unveiled in this quiet way because Mrs. Roscoe Conkling had often expressed the earnest desire that there might be no ceremony. Mrs. Conkling died in October last at her home in Utica, but the wishes she had expressed were carried out to the letter.

POLICE AND THE REDS

Riot but No Bloodshed in Trafalgar Square Yesterday.

Attempt to Hold a Monster Sunday Demonstration Results in Several Conflicts with Anarchists.

THE SOCIALISTS SUPPRESSED

Admiral Mello Affirms He Is Not in Favor of Monarchy.

Peixoto Claims His Orders Have Been Betrayed by a Spy-Gossip on the New European Ministers.

LONDON, Dec. 3 .- The good and bad people of London were treated this afternoon to a sight rarely seen in England. It was a little less than anarchy bidding a bold defiance to the law and the authorities, making a display of police calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the evilminded. While this was going on thousands of law-abiding citizens looked on and wondered if this were really "merry England," and asked each other if the world were not coming to an end. It all came about through the announcement made by the Anarchists of this metropolis to the effect that they intended to hold a meeting on Trafalgar square, at the head of Whitehall street, where the government offices are in the main situated, and not far from the residences of the most aristocratic and within rifle shot of the palaces of royalty. Such a thing could not be tolerated, said the Right Hon. Henry Asquith, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons last week, and he promptly issued instructions to the police ordering the chief commissioner, Sir Edward Bradford, to take the steps necessary to prevent the meeting from taking place. The Anarchists thereupon declared their intention of holding the meeting in spite of the authorities. At first this was looked on as only an idle threat, but as Sunday drew near reports reached the chief commissioner of police indicating that the Anarchists really intended to carry out their threat to meet on Trafalgar square in defiance of the authorities, if the latter did not take most energetic steps to prevent them. The Anarchists had, upon several previous Sundays, held meetings on Trafalgar square, and they had been tolerated by the authorities on the ground that they were not at all dangerous, and that the mere fact of suppressing them would call undue attention to a class of people whose vaporings were only dangerous when brought to public notice by attempts on the part of authorities to prevent them from airing their wild doctrines. But the attention of the House of Commons was called, through the news papers, to the fact that the Anarchists on the occasion of their last meeting in Trafalgar square openly advocated a policy blood and dynamite, and held up for glorification the dynamite outrages at Barcelona at Marseilles and at other places, and prac-

Spain and France. PREPARING FOR THE REDS. The result was that the Home Secretary did not dare to allow any further rope to the "reds" of London and the police this afternoon concentrated a strong force about Trafalgar square in the Strand, in Cockspur street and in Whitehall, while reserves were stationed in Regent street, Waterloo place, Charing Cross road, Northumberland avenue and on the embankment. One would have imagined that this display of police force would have deterred the Anarchists from making any demonstration, but they were evidently prepared to do their utmost to carry out the threat to meet on Trafalgar square in spite of the authorities, for they began to muster at 3 o'clock this afternoon, though the four sides of the square were black with police, both mounted and on foot. This display of force caused many thousands of curious spectators to floci to the neighborhood of Trafalgar square and the front of the National Gallery was soon so packed with people that it was utterly impossible for a vehicle to pass through the crowds unless assisted by the

tically urged the Anarchists of England to

follow the example of their brethren in

mounted police. The gathering of these crowds was just what the Anarchists wanted, as it enabled them to do more towards spreading their flerce literature and thereby ventilate their dynamite doctrines than any meeting which they could have held on the square would have done. Male and female Anarchists mixed up among the thousands of people assembled about the square, and began hawking Anarchist literature which, owing to the novelty of the situation, found a ready sale among the people as Copies of the Commonwealth, the organ of the Anarchists of London, found a ready sale in the crowds, its frontispiece being an illustration of labor, as Samson pulling down the pillars of church and state. This specimen of Anarchist litera ture also contained an article headed "Bombs," and in which the writer welcomed the Barcelona bomb outrage at the Liceo Theater as a "great and good act, and gloried in the fact that thirty people were killed and eighty injured by dynamite bombs thrown into the audience assembled on that occasion. Anarchist and Socialist manifests were also distributed broadcast among the crowds assembled about Trafalgar square.

Gradually the number of Socialists and Anarchists gathered about the square was so augmented that they gained courage enough to push towards the center of the square, which place they had previously fought shy of, owing to the large number of policemen stationed around. Finally a large and excited crowd of Anarchists and Socialists collected inside the square. Among them were noticed many of the lower class of foreigners, including French, Germans, Russians, Spaniards, and Italians, many of them wearing slouch hats and red neckties, thus causing considerable excitement in the neighborhood, as all the law-abiding citizens expected that the police would take this occasion to round up all who assembled in the center of the square. Nicol, the Anarchist leader, was a prominent figure among those of the same manner of thinking as himself, who gathered upon Trafalgar square this afternoon. The police, by twos and threes, kept moving about the square and thus compelled the Anarchists to "move on," apparently determined that no addresses should be made. This caused the Anarchists to wave their hats and hoot the police, while some of the spectators cheered and others hissed, according to the nature of their opinions. At exactly ten minutes past 3, as if prearranged signal, a number Anarchists made a rush for the steps at in all directions in the most lively man-

the foot of the Gordon statue, and one of their number immediately began to make a wild address to those who had rushed up the steps with him, but the Anarchist orator had hardly uttered his first sentence before a number of police men charged up to the spot and dislodged the "reds" from the steps, scattering them ner, amid the cheers of the vast majority of the crowds assembled about the square in order to see the demonstration. The attempt of the Anarchists to hold a meeting on the steps of the Gordon statue was followed by other and similar attempts which resulted in a number of lively brushes with the police, who for a time were kept very busy hustling the Anarchists from one point and another. During the dispersing of the Anarchist groups a number of the "reds" were pretty roughly handled by the policemen who threw them, neck and crop, from the steps and in many cases gave them a pretty bad shaking up before they were allowed to escape from the grasp of the officers of the law. MORE POLICE ORDERED.

Eventually the Anarchists on the square became so demonstrative that a further detachment of police was sent to the square, arriving there at 3:15 o'clock, and, with the officers already there assembled, they formed a double cordon around the Nelson monument. Suddenly an Anarchist rushed through the lines of police, scaled the monument and began to address the crowd, but he had only uttered a few words when a stalwart policeman seized him and threw him bodily into the crowd. As the Anarchist still tried to speak he was selzed by two policemen and hustled off to the nearest police station, followed by a shouting crowd

composed of several hundred of those in sympathy with the prisoner, as well as by number who joined in the procession simply for the excitement of the thing. Short-ly before 3:30 o'clock a further detachment of mounted police was summoned to Trafal-gar square, and, after drawing up in line, the mounted police charged on the Anarch-ist mob, scattering them in all directions, after which the horsemen took up a position on the south side facing the square, and the police on foot then began to dis-perse the mob, which made but a slight resistance, being completely overawed by the large number of police.

At 3:50 p. m. a large body of Anarchists made a dangerous rush down Parliament street, with the intention of reaching Scotland yard, headquarters of the police, which was said to have been left with only a small guard of policemen, but the superintendent of the "A" division of police promptly dispatched a strong force of mounted and foot police to Scotland yard, the horsemen reaching that point before the Anarchists, and, with the assistance of the police on foot, the dangerous mob was scattered after much scuffling. In other parts of Trafalgar square the police had their hands full in keeping the crowds in movement, so much so that additional reinforcements of mounted police were sent for, and they made several charges down Northumberland avenue and past the Victoria and the Grand Hotel. The mounted police also charged through Pall Mall, driving the Anarchists before them. During the afternoon the police made a number of arrests, the prisoners in all cases being followed to the police stations by angry and excited crowds of Anarchists, who loudly cursed the Home Secretary, Mr. Henry Asquith, and who uttered all kinds of threats as to what they were going to do in order to be revenged upon that official.

DENIED BY MELLO.

The Admiral Says He Does Not Aim

to Establish a Monarchy. BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 3 .- Senor Ruy Barbosa, the exiled Brazilian leader and recognized mouthpiece of the Brazilian insurgents, makes public the following communication from Admiral Mello, dated

"I am invited to define exactly the purpose (of the revolutionary movement, I assure you our sole and unchangeable intention, as already stated in my last mani-festo, is to establish a republican consti-tutional government, which was destroyed by Peixoto; to promote national peace in all the States of Brazil, and to substitute civil government for militarism and the awful political system developed by an actual dictator who prepares for our country in this way the tremendous misfortunes common to Spanish common-wealths. All reports about monarchical plans of the revelutionists are false."

Late Dispatch from Rio.

PARIS, Dec. 3.-The agent of the Brazilian government in this city received the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro on Saturday afternoon: "President Peixoto is in good health. The reported capture of Coritiba is false. The whole of the State of Parana is tranquil. The Aquidaban succeeded in escaping owing to the fact that a spy indicated to the rebe; admiral the location of the government torpedos, and DeMello feared the arrival of President Peixoto's squadron."

TALK OF REVOLUTION. Trouble at Costa Rica Looked for in

the Near Future.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The World's special dispatch from San Jose says: "The arrival of the cruiser San Francisco in Costa Rican waters has caused no little comment and superinduces the belief that the United States is interested in the present political agitation here. Since the visit of the Kearsarge in 1875 and the Atlanta last October (the latter stayed only about three hours), there have been no United States war vessels in the Atlantic ports of Costa Rica. Hence the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is more intimately acquainted with affairs than appears on the surface. The political situation is critical. The dictatorship of Senor Rodquez is likely to produce a revolution, which, added to the already panicky condition of finances, imperils the welfare not only of natives but of foreign residents, the greater part of whom are engaged in commercial enterprises, and, in fact, comprise the backbone of the nation's credit."

New Italian Ministry. ROME, Dec. 3.-The following new Ministry has been formed: Signor Zanardelli, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Gen. Baratieri, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Fortis, Minister of Public Works; Gen. San Marzano, Minister of War; Admiral Racchia, Minister of Marine; Signor Coccurtu. Minister of Husbandry; Baron Riseis, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Dr. Vacchelli, Minister of the Treasury; Signor Gallo, Minister of Education. Signor Bosselli was offered the portfolio of Minister of Finance, but has not yet decided. He is expected to give his decision to-morrow. The portfolio of Minister of Justice has not yet been bestowed. It is expected that the Cabinet will be completed to-morrow, and that Parliament will be convoked on

Dec. 7. New French Ministry Policy.

PARIS, Dec. 3 .- The declaration of the policy of the new Ministry, which will be read by Premier Casimir-Perier in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, was approved at a Cabinet council held to-night. This declaration of policy is said to be as emphatic as that of the Dupuy Cabinet against an income tax, a revision of the Constitution and the separation of church and state. The Ministry, however, intends to pursue a democratic policy and will agree to the proposal to establish a superannuation fund for workmen, but will reject the utopian scheme of the Socialists. A peaceful foreign policy will be pursued. The election of M. Dupuy to the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies is regarded as assured.

Thanked the "Noble Russians." PARIS, Dec. 3.-Marshal Canrobert has received a telegraphic message of friendship from the admiral and sailors of the Russian fleet in the Black sea. The telegram was communicated to President Carrot, who replied, thanking "the noble Russian nation" for its careful preservation of the monument erected to the Frenchmen who fell at Malakoff, and expressing his personal good wishes to the Czar, to his family, to the Russian nation and to the Russian sailors.

An Echo of the World's Fair. PARIS. Dec. 3.-Elia Ganon, who is said to have arranged the Tunisian pavilion at the Chicago fair, killed himself at . hotel here to-day. In a letter which he left he said that he had become disheartened by his losses in Chicago. Political Change Predicted.

BELGRADE, Dec. 3.-The King is conferring with the Presidents of Skupschtina regarding the Ministry. M. Gruico will probably be the next Premier, and a change in the political system is likely.

Intruder Shot by a Woman. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. John Writesman, a highly respected widow living in Nashville, discovered a white man her room. Grasping ther pistol she asked him what he wanted and his answer disclosed his intentions. She then fired five times, hitting him each time. He is not expected to live.

Second Attempt to Assassinate. TOLEDO, O., Dec. 3.-A second attempt within a week was made to-night to assassinate Hecklus Nay, watchman of the steamer Shrewsbury. The first attempt was made with a knife, and to-night Nay was shot. He will survive. No clew to the perpetrator.

\$100,000 in Smoke. CORSICANA, Tex., Dec. 3.-A grain elevator, with 25,000 bushels of wheat, two

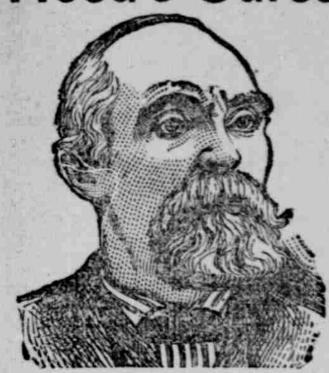
livery stable, thirty-five horses, three freight cars, the electric plant and six other buildings were destroyed to-night by fire. Loss estimated at \$100,000; insurance one-half.

A Harvard Professor Who Was Hung.

The death of the historian Parkman re-

calls, by name, one of the most famous of modern murder trials-the killing of Dr. Parkman, of Boston, by Professor Webster. of Harvard College, on the 23d day of November, 1849. Dr. George Parkman was an uncle of the celebrated historian who has just died, and his character was a singular mixture of penuriousness and philanthropy. He gave magnifient entertainments and d'essed like a tramp. He would exact the lest cent due him from a poor tenant, and give away five times the amount in charity. His murder by Professor Webster was the act of a man driven to the last extremity of embarrassment and goaded to madness by the unyielding exactions of a wealthy crediter. Dr. Parkman was born in Boston in 1791, and was a graduate of Harvard (1809), and of the medical department of the University of Aberdeen, in Scotland, in 1813. He was one of the founders of Harvard Medical School, for which he contributed

Hood's Cures



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"The above testimonial is whelly unselicited. I sold Mr. Shelt

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and can youch for the truthfulness of his statement. He is an old soldier and a respected citizen." J. E. GARWOOD, Druggist, Akron, Ind. HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

the land on which the first one stood i Boston and in which the murder occurred. He was the author of two books on the management of the insane, but he certainly did not understand how to manage Dr. Webster, to whom he had loaned some \$2,* 000 in 1842, taking a chattel mortgage as security. Out of this money trouble grew the quarrel, the murder, the incineration of the Doctor's body, the subsequent discovery, arrest, trial, conviction and execution. Webster was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Harvard. He was born in Boston in 1793, and graduated from Harvard in 1815. The trial was a notable one. Oliver Wendell Holmes gave testimony as one of the medical experts. One hundred and sixteen witnesses were examined, and extraordinary efforts made to save the prisoner, but to no avail. Nor did Prof. Webster's dramatic and detailed confession claiming excessive provocation, have weight to mitigate his sentence. He was hanged in Boston on the 13th of August, 1850, and the bodies of murderer and victim lie not far from each other amid the quiet shades of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge.

He Gives Thanks.

Detroit Tribune. The President picked his teeth reflective-"Hoke" he remarked, "we certainly have reason to be thankful. The Secretary of the Interior inclined his

"Yes, your excellency," he rejoined Mr. Cleveland stared long and earnestly at the floor. "We are thankful," he mused, at length, because we are not like other people The chief magistrate thoughtfully incribed his name in large letters upon a

piece of paper. "We occupy," he continued, "a unique place in the history of this country, and after all, Hoke, originality is what counts in this world.

The President pondered some more. "There is a disposition at present, Hoke, on the part of jealous contemporaries to deny our right to especial consideration at the hands of the historian. Be that as it may, we submit our record to posterity in all confidence that justice will be done us, We know in our heart that future ages will gladly give us the credit of being the first President of the United States who could button the collar of his shirt before he put it on and who could not see his feet when he was standing up. No. sir-" Mr. Cleveland's eyes shone with triumph, "-whatever the present may say to us; no matter how grudgingly it may give us

unprejudiced and unenvious eyes, will hasten to give us our meed of praise. We can endure-Tears dimmed the President's vision. -"the thrusts and slings of an ungenerous and unchivalrous age, in the assurance that time will set us right."

our dues; the future, looking at us through

There followed a silence broken only by "H-Hoke." "Your excellency."

"W-w-we have-boo, hoo-c-c-cause to b-be thankful." The Secretary of the Interior was si-

Women Clerks in Washington.

Correspondence of the Troy Times. In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of women employed in the different departments of the government. Although one-half of the applicants for places in the departments are women, only one is appointed for every seven men. There is a prejudice against female clerks on several accounts. Nevertheless, some of the officials have discovered that they can often get a woman for \$300 a year who is more capable than a \$1,200 man. Before the war employment of women as clerks by the government was almost unknown, though they sometimes got something to do at home. The first woman regularly employed was put on the rolls of the Navy Department thirty-five years ago. She was a young widow. It was a grave question wha should be done with her, and it was though best to isolate her, as if she were contagious. An attic room was given her. and she received and returned her copying by messenger. To-day there are one thousand women in the treasury alone. There are others in different departments who are efficient as accountants, correspondents,

A Christmas Fruit Cake. Ladies' Home Journal.

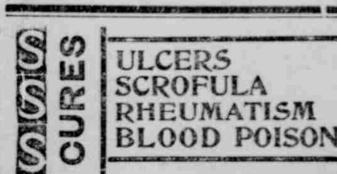
linguists, draughtsmen, typesetters, etc.

Cream together one pound of brown sugar and one pound of butter. Beat the yolks and whites of ten eggs separately. Add the yolks with one pound of seeded raisins, one pound of currants, and half a pound of sliced citron, one-third of an ounce each of ground cinnamon and nutmeg, and onequarter ounce each of ground mace and cloves, also one pound of flour that has been slightly browned. Add the whites of the eggs. Mix and beat Turn into a mold and bake for five hours in a moderate oven. Before using, ice and decorate with candied fruit.

"Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup" «Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, ailays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

25c a bottle. Colds are flying about in the air thicker than flakes in a snow storm. Everybody is catching them, but everybody knows, or ought to know, how to get rid of them. A few doses of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and presto, they are gone. Why continue to cough, with a positive cure at hand? Sold by all druggists.

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